

A Debt Discharged

By Edgar Wallace
Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued.)

"You fool," he said, "do you want the whole of London at your heels? After him."

He went down the steps quickly, as he reached the ground he heard the click of a lock and saw the door opened by the small cloaked figure. He stopped and shouted. He ran across the intervening space, only to have the door slammed in his face.

"Have you got a key?"

Brown fumbled in his pocket, produced the key, inserted it in the lock with a shaking hand, and opened the door.

The two men gained the street and looked up and down. Helder caught a glimpse of the fleeing figure of the eaves-dropper as he passed under the lamp.

"It's a boy!" he said, "we've got to get him, run!"

The figure disappeared round a corner and the two men sprinted after it. They turned the corner, they were in another long street. Half way down, drawn up beside the pavement, was a motor car. Their quarry leapt into it and the car moved on.

"Quick," said Helder, "my own car is at the end of this street."

He ran at top speed, found his car waiting, had breath to gasp a few directions, for he was not in athletic man and unused to violent exercise, and then jumped in, followed by Brown.

He took some time to recover his breath.

"It's lucky," he said, "my car was waiting; we'll be able to track our young friend."

"Do you think he heard anything?"

"I'm certain he did," said Helder; "he was on the landing outside the door."

"What could he have heard?" asked Brown.

"The fact that he was listening is sufficient for me," said Helder, grimly.

He let down the front window which separated them from the chauffeur.

"Are you keeping the car in sight?" he said.

"Yes, sir," said the man, "it was held up by a block of traffic near Aldgate."

The car passed through the city, down Queen Victoria street, along the Embankment.

Helder's heart beat faster as they approached the Westminster end of the great boulevard. On the right was a big block of buildings, famous the world over.

"If he goes into Scotland Yard," he said, "we've got to stop him, quickly."

The car did not drive into the arch entrance of the police headquarters. It turned sharply to the left, over Westminster Bridge, on the Surrey side it stopped; the pursuers came up as its occupant stepped out quickly and reached the broad flight of stairs which led down to the river.

"We've got him," said Helder.

He ran down the steps and the little figure, reached the broad, wide landing, and halted. For at the bottom of the steps, clear to be seen in the bright light of a bridge lamp, was Verity Comstock Bell; behind her a shift with two men seated in it.

"I think you had better go back, Mr. Helder," said Bell.

She held an automatic pistol carefully in both hands as a woman holds a closed fan.

"And I think," she added, "it would be wise of you if you made every effort to undo the mischief you have worked by associating my husband with your wicked work."

CHAPTER XV. The Message of the Bill

BABY COVERED WITH RASH

From Head to Foot, Itched and Burned, Disfiguring, Face and Arms Worst. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Legg, Corner, Montreal, N. B.—"When my baby was five months old he had a rash which used to trouble him very much. The rash was very bad and he was covered from head to foot. I got no rest day or night with him. It would itch and burn so much that he used to scratch till he used to bring the blood, and then it would turn to a matted sore which disfigured him. The worst was his face and arms."

"I tried a good many different salves and soaps but to no use; he got no better. But after a while I thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and had only used them two or three times when I saw a great change. The sores dried up and came off and he was cured." (Signed) Mrs. George French, May 26, 1913.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Cleanse the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and Ointment on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send postcard to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 1006

WHEN BUYING YEAST INSIST ON HAVING THIS PACKAGE



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

On the 14th of July, 1911, the cashier employed in Cook's Paris Office in the Place de l'Opera received five French notes of a thousand francs, and eight American notes for a hundred dollars with the request that they might be changed into English currency.

He counted them carefully, made certain calculation on a piece of scribbled paper, and drew from a wallet beneath the counter the requisite number of English banknotes to make the exchange. It was necessary to add two sovereigns, a few shillings and two or three pence to make up the amount.

He placed the English money on the counter before him, and again counted the French and American paper, and then he saw, for the first time, that the words "Banque Nationale" were not the precise shade of violet to which his skilled eyes were accustomed. This was only one of the notes. He compared the minus-violet note with his fellows, and was more than ever convinced that something was wrong.

Before he moved any further in the matter he examined the American notes carefully. They did not differ in any respect from one another, but to make absolutely sure he took a hundred dollar bill from his deposit and compared it and again found there was just the slightest shade of difference.

Now the peculiarity of banknotes printed in France is that they do not retain the exact shade in which they are printed. A week after printing, and before they are issued, they mellow to an indefinable extent.

The cashier at Cook's pushed a little bell beneath the counter and the middle-aged gentleman who was waiting impatiently for his change suddenly found himself with a detective on either side.

"Would Monsieur be good enough to step into the manager's office?"

Monsieur had no desire to step into the manager's office. He spoke very loudly, with a distinct American accent, and turned to walk from the office. This was a false move on his part. Because no sane man, however annoyed he might be with money-changers, would ever think of abandoning in a public place four bank notes for a thousand francs each, and five American hundred dollar bills.

The persuasive touch on either arm became a firm grip. To the scandal of the other clients of that distinguished firm he was hustled into a side room and the door was locked. A quarter of an hour later he left by a side entrance in the custody of two detectives.

Gold, who at that moment was engaged in securing the documents necessary for the search of Helder's flat, left by the first available train for Paris.

A chief of the detective department met him at the Gare du Nord, and they drove together to the Prefecture; on the way the officer explained many points which it had been deemed inexpedient to embody in the telegram which summoned the American to Paris.

"We are not quite certain about the American notes," he said; "there is no doubt whatever that the French notes are very clever forgeries. The man we have is an American; he arrived at Havre last Saturday with letters of introduction to various American ministers in Europe. If it were not for his anxiety to escape, we should regard him as the innocent victim of some clever forger."

"What is his name?" asked Gold.

"Schurmann," said the other. "He says he is a New York hardware merchant on a holiday in Paris. The New York police have traced him; he keeps a small store in the east side, and they say that he is travelling in a much better state than a man of his circumstances could afford. We have searched his baggage."

"And have you found anything?" asked Gold.

"Nothing particularly suspicious," said the other, with some hesitation, "though there are one or two points which require a little explanation. We should like to see him first. I might say that he has already communicated with the American Ambassador in Paris."

Gold nodded; he knew that the American abroad, when he is in a dilemma or in a tight place, will write furiously when Gold entered. The detective saw a man of middle height, grey-haired and well-dressed. He was probably about fifty years of age, had featured, and by no means prepossessing.

"How do you do?" said Gold, and offered his hand.

The hand Gold grasped was a rough one; it was not the hand of wealth or of one who had spent much of his life in ease. Moreover, there was a certain hesitation in the response which told the American that the prisoner was not over used to social intercourse, and the brief conversation which Gold had with him confirmed this view. The man was a puppet.

He was a tough, too. Gold judged this much from his wealth of language. He was exhaustively voluble,

too voluble for his safety.

Gold left him to go to the chief detective's office to inspect the notes. The little dossier was handed to him and he examined the bills carefully. When he had finished he returned them.

"There is no doubt at all," he said; "these are very clever forgeries. Will you let me see the man's belongings?"

They were in the adjoining room, labelled and ticketed.

"All the documents," said the French detective, "are altogether. Would you like to see them?"

Gold nodded, and a number of papers were spread on the table before him.

They were for the most part, of an ordinary character, notes of credit for small amounts, letters of introduction to consuls and ministers, signed by fairly well known men in New York. To these Gold attached little importance, knowing the ease with which such letters could be obtained.

There was a notebook with a number of entries. These mainly related to hotels and pensions. More important was a list of firms which Gold knew were places where money could be changed.

(To be Continued)

Ways of Great Singers

The celebrated Impresario Schurmann once said it was a precarious matter to draw up an agreement with a star, for each one had some strange provisions which he insisted on inserting.

In one contract Tamagno exacted that he should be allowed thirty-seven candles each night in his dressing room. Schurmann was amazed that even a great tenor should require so much illumination, but he consented.

When Schurmann asked for a dressing room he found only two candles alight. On another occasion he discovered only one. Inquiries led to the discovery that the provident tenor saved up the other candles and sold them at a profit.

Schurmann said that a small boy of Caruso's, having asked the tenor for a signed photograph, received as a reply, "Certainly; go to my photographer; he will sell you a photograph, and if you bring that to me I will write on it whatever you like."

Rising at Dawn

Men nowadays seem to assume it is a great virtue to be abed late in the morning. In the wise old days of Greece it wasn't so. Here is a quotation from the dialogue of the Charmides.

Lysimachus—Let me beg a favor of you. Come to my house tomorrow at dawn, and we will advise about these matters. For the present let us make an end of the conversation.

Socrates—I will come tomorrow, Lysimachus, as you propose, God willing. Think of rising at dawn these days just to have a talk. Yet that is just what "Athena's" West end" agreed to do and did. What a contrast to our modern morning laziness! But think what a fine time it was to meet and talk; when the air was cool and full of fragrance and the songs of the birds. The world was just freshening up and putting on its beautiful smile. Socrates knew all that and so promised to be there at dawn.

The Voyer

The voyer was a large dish in which were collected the broken victuals which were removed from the table with a large knife with a broad, flat blade, called the voyer knife, from vider, to empty, clear or make void.

"The Boko of Nurture," by Hugh Rhodes, the date of which is 1577, one of the curious set of handbooks of manners and etiquette reproduced by the Early English Text Society, speaks of these vessels as follows: "See ye have voyers ready for to void the morsels that they doe leave on their tables. Then with your trencher knife take off such fragments and put them in your voyer and then sette them downe cleane agayne."

Poison Hemlock

Water hemlock is a deadly plant common in most country neighborhoods. Its roots are eaten often in spring by mistake for some edible root, and death frequently results. Catla's position, poisoned by drinking water in marshes where it grows. The poison hemlock from which the Greeks made poisons is a near relative to the water hemlock. It stands from two to seven feet high and has clusters of small white flowers and large, parsley-like leaves. The stalk, being hollow, is often made into whistles by country boys, and many children in this fashion.

The Inspired Office Boy

"Ma, I ain't gonn' to work for that man any more," said Johnny after his second day as office boy for Horatio Smithers.

"What's the matter?" his mother asked.

"I'm afraid I won't git my money. He always makes me find out what a man's business is before I let him into the office. I guess he must be afraid of collectors."

One Way

Child—Suppose I called you a mean old pig. What would happen?

Governess—I should tell your father, and he would punish you.

Child—And if I only thought it.

Governess—No harm so long as you don't say it.

His Last Chance

Client—My uncle left all his money to the deserving poor. What would you advise me to do?

Lawyer—Turn over a new leaf and be one of them.—Chicago News.

Boy—Please, doctor, will you come and see father, one?

Doctor—What's the matter with him?

Boy—He can't stop laughing, sir.

Doctor—What on earth is he laughing at?

Boy—Mother's caught her tongue in the mangle.—Tatler.

Grateful Patient—Doctor, I owe my life to you.

Doctor—That's all right, sir; but I cannot take it in payment of my services.—Boston Transcript.

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tense them up with

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c. and 50c. at all druggists and stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Editor For a Day

When Lord Northcliffe, the English publisher and peer, was plain Mr. Harmsworth, Joseph Pulitzer permitted him to be editor of the New York World for one day in order to exemplify the Harmsworth contention that the New York papers are too big. The tabloid World, famous in newspaper circles, was the result.

Harmsworth called the staff into consultation. Henry N. Cary, then news editor, suggested as a joke that all members of the staff should appear that night in full evening regalia. Cary, for the past two years an exception—one man refused. Harmsworth came down in a sack suit. He was astonished at the display of evening suits and sniffed the mothball smell from afar. He asked mildly whether the World editors and reporters appeared thus clad as a usual thing, and was solemnly assured they did.

The third man refused. Harmsworth was the editor who would not fall in with the joke.

Also, the only man Harmsworth took back to England with him was the man who was clad like himself.—Saturday Evening Post.

Head of Construction Department

An American has been chosen by the Canadian Pacific to head the department of building construction, D. H. Mayne, for the past two years connected with the Canadian Pacific, but engaged for twenty-two years in building construction work, and formerly vice-president of the J. V. Schafer, Jr. and Co., of New York City, one of the large construction firms of the country, is appointed superintendent of building construction. He succeeds F. L. Ellingwood, resigned. This is one of the very important posts on the railway, as the company builds its own hotels and takes a vital part in the construction of its railway stations. There are under construction at the present time about a dozen new buildings for the railway as well as several large jobs of remodeling and repairing. All of this vast work will come under the direction of an American. The company is noted for its recognition of the merits of the American in the various departments of its organization. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president, is an American, who, about thirty years ago, came to Canada to assist Sir William Van Horne, another American, in the construction of the Canadian Pacific, now the largest transcontinental company in the world.

Ranching Regulations

In future, the maximum area in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta granted under lease to any one person for ranching purposes, will be one-half township, or eighteen sections of 360 acres each, a total of eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres. Applications for grazing permits on land will only be granted after inspection to determine whether the land in question is grazing or agricultural. Where the farmers adjoining grazing land express their desire that this be retained as a commons for all to use for their stock, no lease will be granted. Lessees must fence the area they obtain under lease. Lessees will be granted for ten years, but existing leases will not be disturbed until expiration.

Lessees will be required to have one head of horses or cattle or five sheep for every thirty acres. Thirty-three per cent of the required stock must be placed the first year on each leased area. The new regulations are aimed to precipitate the development of cattle ranching by giving a permanency to tenure of leases. In addition the provision of grazing for mixed farmers has not been overlooked, while as a further move toward the encouragement of stock raising, homesteaders may now fulfil their duties by keeping and raising stock instead of breaking land.

Boissier's High Priced Autograph

A good Boissier-Renan anecdote is told by a French paper. One day Boissier arrived at Renan's home with a beaming face, saying: "Now I'll tell you a piece of news that will humiliate you. My autograph has fetched a high price in London."

Renan said serenely: "And where did you hear this?"

It then turned out that at an auction a day or two before a Renan autograph had been sold for 3 francs and a Boissier for 5. "Well," Renan went on, "now let me tell you the reason. There were three faults in the spelling of your letter, which is now lying here on my writing table. A friend of mine was at the auction and made a higher bid for the letter after noticing the artificial gems that adorned your prose. He brought it to me in order that I might return it to you instead of its reaching the public, which might get a bad impression of the accomplishments of members of the French academy."

Martial Sarcasm

"Do you know where I could get a good collection of fairy tales?"

"Sure I do. Just apply to my husband."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what does it signify when one woman kisses another?

Pa—About as much as when one man in business calls another "old chap." my son.

Street Traffic in Old Time London

On Jan. 19, 1635, an attempt was made to solve the problem of London traffic by restricting the number of hackney coaches. Charles I. issued a proclamation setting out that "hackney coaches are not only a great disturbance to his majesty, his dearest consort, the queen, the nobility and others of place and degree in their passages through the streets, but the streets themselves are so pestered and the pavements so broken up that the common passage is thereby hindered and made dangerous, and the prices of hay, provender, etc., thereby made exceedingly dear. Wherefore we expressly command and forbid that no hackney coaches or hired carriages be used or suffered in London, Westminster or the suburbs thereof except they be to travel three miles out of the same. And also that no person shall go in a coach through the said streets except the owner of the coach shall constantly keep up four able horses for our service when required."

Paris Has Chinese Peril

A Paris despatch: The press is complaining of the harm done to the city, its people, its reputation and its growth by a new "Chinese peril." One journal, which notes in this connection that since January there have been in Paris 100 conventions of "international swindlers, hotel rats and similar vermin" describes the establishment of a factory in the suburb of Colombes for the production from the oriental vegetable "soja," or soy, of such merchandise as soup, bread, flour, preserves, candies and even intoxicating drinks.

Another journal calls attention to a Chinese restaurant in the studio quarter of Montparnasse, where weird, noxious and costly dishes are served to French people who exchange the old established European knives and forks for unmanageable chopsticks.

In the Latin quarter, it appears, there is a paper in Chinese characters, with a surprisingly large circulation. In a factory in Normandy there are fifty Chinese silk workers who toll for low wages.

One of the most striking sights at present in the Paris boulevards is that of Chinese children begging before the cafes, selling cheap toys, tossing balls or knives, or amid floods of tears, pretending that they are lost. The authorities recently waged a successful war on the plague of syphilis in France; now they are asked to take measures to check the plague of Chinese beggars.

A Woman's Way

Bachelor Caller—My dear fellow, I thought your wife had forgiven you and promised to forget it.

Husband—So she has, my boy. But she didn't promise to let me forget she's forgiven me.—Exchange.

"Didn't you find it rather cold as the thieves were making off with your clothes?"

"Oh, no. They kept me well covered with their revolvers."—Princeton Tiger.

Postic Imitation

Stranger (after being ruthlessly butchered by rural barber for five minutes)—Are you interested in poetry? Barber (astonished)—No, sir.

Stranger—Indeed, I thought that you might be trying to give an imitation of the "Man With the Hoe."

Miss Wyse—And I may really keep this photograph of you, Mr. Simpkins? Simpkins (flattered)—Delighted. I'm sure!

Miss Wyse (later, to her maid)—Marie, take this photograph and whenever the original of it calls, tell him I'm not in.—Boston Transcript.

"Thomas," said the mother, severely, "someone has taken a big piece of ginger cake out of the pantry."

Tommy blushed guiltily.

"Oh, Tommy," she exclaimed, "I did not think it was in you!"

"It ain't all," replied Tommy. "Part of it is in Elsie."—Tit-Bits.

The Apple of Discord

At the marriage of Thetis and Peleus, where all the gods and goddesses met together, Discord threw on the table a "golden apple" for "the most beautiful." Juno, Minerva and Venus put in their separate claims and, not being able to settle the point, referred the matter to Paris, who gave judgment in favor of Venus. This brought on the vengeance of Juno and Minerva, to whose skill is attributed the fall of Troy.

Mr. Wayback—Be yew the waiter? Waiter—Yeg, sub.

Mr. Wayback—Dew yew know, I've been a wonder-ick all along why they put these places chop houses. I know now. Will you please bring me an axe? I want to cut this steak.

"You shouldn't treat your boy so harshly; you'll break his spirit."

"Well, he'll probably get married someday, and he might as well have it broken now."—Penny Magazine.

Young Bride—Who does the house-keeping?

Her Companion—Oh, we take turns forgetting to do it.—Exchange.

ROSY AND PLUMP
Good Health From Right Food

"It's not a new food to me," remarked a man, in speaking of Grape-Nuts. "I had twelve months ago my wife was in very bad health, could not keep anything on her stomach. The Doctor recommended milk, half water, but it was not sufficiently nourishing."

"A friend of mine told me one day to try Grape-Nuts and cream. The result was really marvelous. My wife soon regained her usual strength and today is as rosy and plump as when a girl of sixteen."

"These are plain facts and nothing I could say in praise of Grape-Nuts would exaggerate in the least the value of this great food."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Fragrance

When you open a tin of Red Rose Coffee, you will surely be pleased with its unusual fragrance, and you will note particularly the small, even grains, free of the yellow flake or chaff which you have always been accustomed to see in the ground coffee you have used. This is the result of our new crushing process. The small grains settle quickly, so the coffee is never muddy, but always bright and clear. You will be convinced before you taste it, that it is a coffee of unusual quality.

Red Rose Coffee

Where Class Didn't Count

A young woman from abroad was starting her conquest of the country by entering domestic service with a haughty east end family. She had an afternoon off and put on her finest finery and paraded down the street with another domestic. As they were walking along, talking of this and that, comparing experiences and notes and other such things, the companion said:

"Look, Norah! There's the woman you work for on the other side of the street!"

"Heavens, Maggie! I hope she do. 't see me!"

"Why? Are you afraid av yer boss?"

"No, yer fool. But it would be just like her to see this hat an' go an' get one just like it!"

With His Whole Soul

"If my hens get into your garden why don't you shoot them out?"

"I'll do more than shoot them out; I'll boot their owner."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

None Perfect

There is a waiter in a certain boarding house in Cleveland who has a keen sense of humor and is quick at repartee.

The other day one of the female boarders, who is blessed with a healthy appetite, took two pieces of cake at once when the dish was passed to her. Then she flashed her most winning smile on the waiter and said:

1

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914

Western Wholesalers Show Retailers More Consideration Than the Eastern Men.

That eastern wholesale houses are unduly and unnecessarily pressing western customers of satisfactory standing was the charge made by President W. H. Berkshaw, president of the Calgary Board of Trade. Mr. Berkshaw made the assertion in contradicting a statement attributed to H. Deitche, manager of the Canadian Credit Men's Association at Toronto, condemning the western retailer as knowing nothing about business, concerning which the CALL made reference to in last issue, quoting a Toronto press despatch.

"I can hardly credit Mr. Deitche with making that statement," he said, "but if he did I desire heartily to contradict it."

"The storekeepers in towns of the Western Provinces compare very favorably with the same class of merchants in the Eastern Provinces, and in many instances are even more alert and shrewder and more aggressive business men than in the eastern small towns.

"While we are willing to acknowledge that the conditions of business both in Canada and the States today are not as active as they were at this period last year, but still the wholesalers should not forget to feel their obligations and assist in every way the retail merchant who is doing his best to weather the gale.

"I regret to say, however, that there have been many instances brought to my attention where eastern distributors have not taken that view of it. They were anxious to crowd large quantities of goods on to the retail merchant of the western provinces during the period of great activity, and today they are taking very active and drastic steps to force payments instead of trying to assist the deserving retail merchant.

"There can be no objection to any distributor of goods forcing payment of accounts if through reliable sources he receives information that leads him to believe that the merchant is neglecting his business or that there is a tremendous falling off in the surplus showing.

"But to my knowledge in many instances they have not taken the trouble to ascertain this, and are forcing in cases deserving of consideration, payment of accounts in a distinctly unfair and unkindly spirit.

"The burden of carrying the retailer is being thrown almost entirely upon the western wholesaler, who is showing, from my own personal knowledge, much more consideration than the easterner, for the honest upright retailer during the present slight depression in trade."

Encourage the Band Boys.

Gleichen now has a band and all that is required to make it a grand success is boosting and some encouragement by our enterprising citizens. The musicians are willing to do their part and are doing much better, than might be expected to start with and in fact are already rendering music that many a larger town would be proud of. There are quite a number of young men residing here with musical talent ready to join the band the moment they can secure instruments, and let us hope we have in town citizens with sufficient enterprise to purchase the required instruments and also plenty of music books.

Tax Rate Set at 28 Mills.

The Town Council has set the tax rate in Gleichen for this year at 28 mills on the dollar, which is the same as last year, but have reduced the total assessed value by \$14,150. By maintaining a policy of the strictest economy they hope to pull through for the year on this amount, but will be unable to build any new sidewalks and can make but few other improvements.

Help Business in the West.

The farmer-merchants are evidently getting a better deal from the Western wholesalers, than from the Eastern. So says President Berkshaw of the Calgary Board of Trade. Then it is up to us towns people, farmers and ranchers to help the farmer-merchants to keep ALL the business in the West—for most of us need credit at times.

Quite a number of applications have been received by Secretary Maclean for the "Standing Grain" competition of the Gleichen District Agricultural Association, and the success of the competition so far as entries are concerned is fully assured.

ON THE MOVE

The problem now employing our attention is how to make the murky days of July keep up our usual rapid business pace.

This we are doing by our wide awake methods of special inducements in the way of creating an appetite for our customers.

Special reductions in each department are now in order.

SHOES

All broken lines and odd sizes from spring trade now closing at half price.

HATS

Old and broken lines of English and American

Hats clearing at \$1.00.

Dry Goods Dept.

Remnants of prints, wrappercuts, dress goods, satines, whitecotton, etc., etc., clearing at less than manufacturers prices.

SHIRTS

Mens lines from \$2.00 per garment up

We are aiming at a clean fresh fall stock. This is the only way to get it. See our July offerings.

Our grocery department will be made as attractive as possible. Stocked with tempting hot weather goods and fresh fruits galore.

J. A. Ramsay - The Busy Store

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J. H. WRIGHT, Noble Grand
R. A. BROWN, Recording Secretary.

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Coffee,

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—Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

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Wonderfully fertile land is offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at prices ranging from \$11 to \$20 per acre. There is no better agricultural land than this virgin Canadian soil. It is unsurpassed for all forms of agriculture, including grain growing, stock raising, dairying, poultry culture, vegetable growing, and general mixed farming. The lands are convenient to railways and markets, and are located in a country of low taxation and delightful climate.

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Under the Company's new policy no land is sold to speculators, but only to those who will occupy and improve it. The terms of sale are now one-twentieth cash and the balance spread over twenty years, with interest at six per cent per annum.

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Under certain conditions the Company will advance a loan of \$2000 to new settlers to be used in erecting a house and barn, fencing the land and sinking a well. This loan is repayable on the same terms as the purchase money. For illustrated literature, maps and full particulars, apply to.

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The new managers will endeavor to give
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There is a good demand in Calgary
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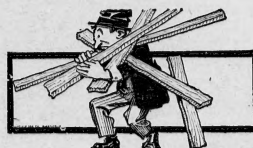
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Nothing too large nor too small for us to take care of—one piece or one carload.

Call and see our yards at Namaka, Standish and Gleichen
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FOR SALE--

- 3 Dominion Wagons
 - 3 Chatham Wagons
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 - 14 in. Gang P. & O. 22 wheel.
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- Also a number of extra Weber wagon boxes and wagon extras.

These goods are all new and will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Come early and get your choice.

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New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and quantities--that's the desire of every housewife--and its our aim, too. We invite your patronage.

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The place for Men's and Boys Clothing in all Seasons at right prices is

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

AMERICAN FACTORIES LOOKING TO THE WEST

Great Interest in Western Canada on Part of United States Capitals of Industries--Inquiries Made

Positively in no previous year has so much interest been shown in the possibilities of manufacture in Western Canada as was evinced during last year. The Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, has been persistently carrying on an advertising campaign with the view of bringing manufacturing concerns to this city, and according to a recent report from Commissioner C. F. Poland, the arguments advanced seem to appeal to manufacturers from the great number of inquiries received asking for definite information as regards manufacturing possibilities in almost a hundred different communities. From Connecticut we have received a letter from a manufacturer of a malleable iron foundry. A Chicago concern, manufacturing elevators and conveying machinery requests a special report. As many as seven inquiries in 30 days were received relative to possibilities in manufacturing automobiles and motor trucks. Conservative Holland is investigating the possibilities of starting a plant for the utilization of fax straw products. Manufacturers in this city are requesting the chances for heating appliances, while a large English organization proposes the erection of a factory for producing household goods. Another old-established firm in England, manufacturers of rope, binder twine, etc., fancy that Winnipeg would prove an ideal spot to locate a branch. Of more interest to the important trade is the fact of firms engaged in this business making inquiries, one a gasoline concern established in Philadelphia for the past 40 years. Regarding such, Commissioner Poland says:

"Most reliable results were obtained from that part of the advertising campaign covering agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc. Ninety inquiries are in hand asking for information as regards the possibilities for manufacturing farm wagons, carriages, buggies and spring wagons here. From Milwaukee and from Lansing and Trenton, Mich., from Portland and from Mason City, Iowa, are five inquiries as regards the manufacture of stationary and portable engines and oil tractors. A large churn manufacturing company of Ohio also asks for definite information. "Thus is Canada securing the fruits of a stable tariff policy. The development of diversified industries in the urban communities of the West is the surest foundation for successful farming, and while many of the inquiries received at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and other Western cities do not always result immediately in the opening of factory chimneys, in a comparatively few years the visitor to the West will hear the hum of machinery in busy workshops in Western communities just as he does now in Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere.

COST OF LIVING AND THE TARIFF

Domestic Not Sure Lower Prices Will Follow Tariff Reduction--

A dispatch from Washington, which appeared in the Montreal "Gazette" of recent date, states that neither President Wilson nor any of the Democratic leaders in Congress are willing to say that the free trade tariff bill, which has become law, will reduce the cost of living. There is no longer the slightest pretence that the campaign pledge for a reduction in food prices will materialize. President Wilson himself has admitted that the only possible reduction will be in the case of free sugar, which does not become operative until three years have elapsed.

There is not a member of the House and Senate who now contends that the cost of living will be reduced. They all admit frankly that the cost of living is not attributable to the tariff, but to natural conditions which exist in every country in the world. Some of President Wilson's visitors have been pointing out to him that the Democratic party will soon be called to account for the continued high price, but the President replied that the Democratic party had done all it could towards bringing about a reduction, and that if the medicine did not work no blame could be attached to the party.

Apparently the only thing that has been achieved by the new tariff is the transfer of profits from the pockets of the American manufacturers to those of the foreign manufacturers. On the eve of the enactment of the new law the Democratic administration reluctantly admits that under the Republican policy of pro-

tection wages in the cotton, woolen and silk manufacturing industries in the United States during the past 25 years have been increased to a considerable extent, while the nominal full-time hours per week for the principal occupations combined have decreased. This national inquiry, particularly to the textile industries of Philadelphia, has just been issued by the bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Commerce. The industries involved employ approximately 25,000,000 persons.

The Democrats are quietly admitting that while there cannot possibly be any reduction in the cost of living, there is danger, that the profits of American manufacturers will be impaired and that wages will be reduced. Instead of cherishing something for the people, considerations may be wrought by the passage of the new tariff bill.

The truth of the matter is that the tariff cannot be blamed for the cost of living. Economists of standing have made high cost of living in the low tariff, and low cost of living in high tariff. "I've not high prices are brought about by the use of any one country in the matter of tariffs cannot materially affect the prices paid by the ultimate consumer. This thought should be given due consideration by those who would knock down the Canadian tariff will one blow, on the supposition that it would immediately have every Canadian many dollars. Under the present trade policy every Canadian dollar to spend, even under high cost of living conditions, after the policy and he is more likely to have no work and therefore no money to purchase what he needs, which would be little if any cheaper.

MIXED FARMING AND MILL FEED

Brain, etc., Higher in States--Possible Depletion of Needed Canadian Supplies
The biggest question of all perhaps in the free wheat controversy is the of millfeed or other. It is unreasonable that just at this time when there is such a necessity for renewed activity in cattle raising, we should take action which would result in depleting an already scarce source of supply of mill feed. The meagre supply of mill feeds, the raising of cattle and all its allied industries, such as dairying and producing, are dependent on an abundant and reasonably priced supply of mill feeds. At the present time the dairy farmer in the Eastern, Townships or Eastern Ontario is paying about \$20 to \$25 per ton for bran and has difficulty in getting supplies owing to the fact that the price advanced the border in the New England States is much higher. In that district the Canadian miller can realize from \$12 to \$25 more per ton by selling in the United States after paying freight and all other charges. The wheat was taken off, prices in Canada would necessarily be forced or those of the United States and Canadian farmers would probably pay from \$15 to \$20 more per ton for their feeds and would have a smaller supply from that to draw.

Milling Needs Mixed Farming
Turning to Western Canada, we have seen mills spring up in Moose Jaw, Calgary, Medicine Hat and many other points in the West in the last few years. These have been an unmitigated blessing for the Western Grain Growers and the mixed farmer alike. The local demand for milling wheat has sufficed the price in the West. It has relieved the short age question. It has provided a supply of mill feeds right at the door of the farmer who owns cattle, something that he did not have with of Winnipeg until two years ago. Nearly every one is agreed that before the West will be so much like it must have more cattle. That a movement in this direction is already started is shown by the fact that the entire output of the Ogilvie mill at Medicine Hat is absorbed readily within a few miles of that city, and the demand is for still more. If we take the date; of many of the mills in Western Canada will have to close down, or at least lessen their production, as it is obvious that if the United States miller comes in and takes some of the trade there will not be so much trade for the Canadian miller. The Minneapolis mills are particularly well situated to compete with the Canadian mills under free trade conditions in Western Canada, and every bag of flour they sell in Canada not only lessens the production of flour of the Canadian mill in the West, but, more important, reduces the amount of feed available for Canadian cattle.

In granting Great Britain fifty per cent. preference, or free trade, the consumer would not receive the benefit. This is clearly illustrated by what is happening in the woolen trade at the present time.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WINNIPEG July 10-July 18

WHAT VISITORS WILL SEE
A Great Live Stock Exposition
Scientific Gas Engine Demonstration
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A Wonderful Play Show
A Working Model of the Panama Canal
"The Stage of Delhi"

The Rice and Deer Wilder Carnival
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Beachy, Willy's Greatest Aviator,
Leaping the Loop and Flying Upside Down.

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Price List on Application.
Get ready for some. You'll be interested every minute.

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TWO DOORS EAST of Mill Market
WHITE HELP ONLY
GIVE US A TRIAL
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Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods

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Train No.	3--west bound--13:14
"	4--west bound--15:31
"	13--west bound--2:08
"	14--west bound--2:28
"	Local--west bound--8:45
"	--east bound--20:50



A SCENE ALONG THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

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\$5 and under	3 cents
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INCORPORATED 1869

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